

## Blast in Lebanon Kills 15, Hurts 40

**Car Explodes at Road Checkpoint Manned by Palestinians, Leftists**

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A booby-trapped car exploded Monday, killing 15 persons and injuring 40 at a highway checkpoint where guerrillas were searching cars for bombs and weapons, authorities said.

The blast ripped through the checkpoint manned by Palestinian guerrillas and their leftist Lebanese allies near the entrance to the Shrine Mosque village of Zrariyah in southern Lebanon, officials said.

No one claimed responsibility for the bombing.

The authorities said that most of the dead were from the Joint Security Committee that ran the checkpoint at the intersection a half-mile north of Zrariyah, which is nine miles (15 kilometers) north of Lebanon's southernmost port of Tyre.

Local militia commanders told reporters at the scene that many of the injured were in critical condition.

**Chain of Shops**

They said, the explosion also damaged a chain of shops and sandwich stands near the checkpoint. The checkpoint was recently set up to consolidate a cease-fire between pro-Iranian militias of the Modern Shitate Amal organization and the militias of the pro-Soviet

**Arab Summit Set for Fez**

The Associated Press

TUNIS — The 12th summit of Arab chiefs of state and heads of government will be held in Fez, the spiritual capital of Morocco, in the second half of November, a source at the Arab League headquarters said Monday. The exact date for the meeting have not been set, he said.

## Iran Schoolchildren Join Ranks of Leftists

The following story is based on reports from Iranians who recently left Tehran and from others interviewed there by telephone. They include teachers and personal acquaintances of some of the students. In every case these sources requested anonymity to protect themselves and their families.

By Schacherezade Faramazi

BEIRUT — Iran's schoolchildren, once swept up in the revolution which overthrew the monarchy, are now appearing in the ranks of leftists devoted to toppling Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist Islamic regime. Scores have been reported imprisoned, tortured and executed.

Teen-agers and even young children march at the forefront of demonstrations against the clergy's tight grip on daily life. They distribute leaflets denouncing the

ghost of the shah's fall, hating Sadat, but with differences. Page 2.

• Iraq pulls back its troops, and Iran claims a victory. Page 2.

hundreds of executions of Mujaheddin Khalq guerrillas and other leftists waging the terror campaign of bombings and assassinations against Khomeini loyalists.

Revolutionary officials, including Tehran Prosecutor-General Asadollah Laverdi, have called for the execution of "even a 12-year-old child if that child participates in an armed demonstration."

Ayatollah Khomeini, in radio broadcasts, exhorts children to inform on fellow pupils who harbor thoughts harmful to his theocracy.

"Nearly 200 fighting Mujaheddin children have been executed in the past few days," Massoud Rajavi, the Mujaheddin Khalq leader, said in a statement Sept. 20 from his exile in Paris. Contacted a few days later, he said by telephone that he had just learned that 30 Mujaheddin militia girls, aged 9 to 14, had been executed. His claims could not be independently verified.

110 Executed

[Firing squads executed 110 leftists for armed rebellion against the regime, Tehran radio said Monday. The radio, monitored by Reuters, said 57 members of the Mujaheddin were shot Monday in Evin Prison after being arrested during clashes in the capital Sunday. The clashes were among the worst since the 1979 Islamic revolution. Ten guerrillas, eight guards and four others were reported killed. The radio also said 33 Mujaheddin supporters were executed Sunday in the central city of Isfahan.]

Iranian Education Minister Ali Akbar Parvares, in a telephone conversation, denied that children

Lebanese Communist Party in the area.

A police spokesman in Beirut said another booby-trapped car exploded at dawn Monday near the Hammam branch of Banco de Roma in West Beirut, causing damage but no casualties.

Eleven days ago, a booby-trapped truck destroyed PLO regional headquarters in the southern port city of Sidon, killing 25 persons and wounding 108 others.

The blast occurred about an hour before PLO and leftist militia commanders were to hold an emergency meeting to discuss consolidating a cease-fire between pro-Iranian and pro-Soviet militias in Zrariyah.

It was followed by a spate of car bomb blasts in Beirut, the northern coastal town of Chekka and the northern port city of Tripoli. Sixteen persons were killed, most of them civilians.

A shadowy rightist underground group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility for the explosions as part of a drive to remove Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian forces from Lebanon.

But the PLO dismissed the group as "fictitious" and blamed the blasts on Israel, saying they were aimed at disrupting efforts to improve security conditions in Lebanon and to drive a wedge between Palestinians and their leftist Lebanese allies.

Several booby-trapped cars were discovered and defused last week in residential areas in mostly Moslem West Beirut, where more than 40 private armies have been fighting for local dominance since the nation's Moslem-Christian civil war was smothered by Syria in November, 1976.



A broker on the Paris Bourse makes an offering to buy shares. Buying at the close of the session Monday eased prices up from their lows for the day, although a major decline was recorded.

## Stock Prices Slide in Asia, Europe, But New York Market Stages Rally

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — A wave of near-panic selling hit major world stock markets Monday, with record or near-record declines recorded on bourses in Asia and Europe. But on Wall Street the intense psychological pressure to sell was checked and stock prices soared in volatile trading.

Much of the decline around the world was attributed to the weakness last week on Wall Street, and that in turn had been blamed in large measure on uncertainties about the size of U.S. budget deficit and President Reagan's economic program.

"The basic problem is nobody really believes the [Reagan] administration will make good its projections on the budget," said Larry Wachter, an analyst with the Bachrach Group. The administration has promised to balance the budget by 1984.

Analysts said a gloomy stock market prediction on Friday by investment adviser Joseph Granville merely brought into sharper focus the concern on Wall Street about the economic programs of the Reagan administration. Mr. Granville's wife said Friday in Paris that Monday could be the "bloodbath" the analyst had been predicting for several months.

But he said it was too early to tell how many students have been imprisoned because schools opened for the fall semester on Wednesday.

Several Iranian sources, who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

started like this, usually goes too far until it gets corrected.

"People are panicking," a London broker said Monday. "It's sell everything." Another said, "I arrived this morning with 30 selling orders in my pocket."

But by the close on the London Stock Exchange, the Financial Times index of 30 industrials was above its lows for the day, down 17.2 at 457.5. It had been off as much as 32.8 points. The worst one-day fall was 24 points on March 1, 1974, in the midst of a government crisis.

And Mr. Granville's prediction of Monday morning's loss were the "selling climax" analysis have been waiting for, which theoretically would end the market's four-month decline. Mr. Pado expects the market to continue its rally for the next several days.

Mr. Zinder said, however, that volume was too low to qualify Monday's action as a selling climax. Volume climbed to 61.8 million shares from the 54.4 million traded Friday. He said that the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

"there was not much selling left to be done," Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton said.

Analysts said bargain hunters entered the market at that point, beginning the first rally.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said prices fell in a "secondary test" of the lower levels. Investors were encouraged when no pressure emerged to push prices down even lower, and a second, more decisive rally began, he said. Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin.

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## Bankers Grow Concerned on East-Bloc Loans

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — The world banking community, still reeling from the stresses of stretching out Poland's debt repayments, registered disturbing new tremors on the creditors' Richter scale last week when Romania announced it would seek to postpone repayment of more than a quarter of its \$10 billion debts to the West.

For bankers, Romania's "temporary payments incapacity" reinforced growing concern about loans to Eastern Europe that now total an estimated \$80 billion, not counting loans to the Soviet Union. Slow growth, energy shortages, and social and political uncertainties in the region have produced a burst of related caution on the part of Western lenders.

"Inevitably, the situation in Poland and Romania is going to affect our attitudes towards these countries," said a London banker specializing in lending to the area. Like his colleagues at other banks, he requested anonymity to protect his business contacts. "The key words are prudent and cautious," he said.

Seven East European countries

have substantial borrowings — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia, which participates in some Comecon bodies — but their economic circumstances and performance differ widely.

The differences are particularly wide between Poland and the other six, leading bankers and economists to doubt that Polish difficulties will be matched elsewhere. Poland has an estimated \$24.5 billion in debt outstanding, largely as a result of its importing fervor in the 1970s.

The Polish economy declined 2 percent in 1979 and a further 4 percent last year.

The next largest debtor, Yugoslavia, has \$18 billion in borrowings outstanding; other East European countries have borrowed far less. All of them registered substantial economic growth last year, ranging from more than 5 percent in Bulgaria to 1 percent in Hungary, and all are expected to grow again in 1981.

Even Romania's problems have stemmed not from lack of growth, which is estimated at about 4 percent

last year, but from other difficulties such as declining domestic energy production.

The Institute for Comparative Economic Studies in Vienna said last week that "under certain conditions, especially as a result of unresolved oil-supply problems, Romania's position could worsen seriously in the next few years. Because of the alarming imbalance in the domestic economy," the institute added, "the situation could become catastrophic if Romania were to be forced by its Western creditors to slow down its economic growth."

Romania's balance of payments deficit this year is estimated at \$1.8 billion, down from the record \$2.4 billion last year. Western bankers are somewhat reassured by Romania's membership in the International Monetary Fund, which provides emergency borrowings in return for acceptance of financial discipline. They hope that Poland also can be persuaded to rejoin the IMF.

"Poland and Romania stand completely apart from the rest," a third London banker said. "They (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## INSIDE

### Japan Debate

A Reagan administration bid to get Japan to transfer military-related technology to the United States touches off a sharp debate in government circles in Tokyo on the wisdom of selling the country's industrial secrets to its major economic rival. Page 5.

### Film Actor Dies

Robert Montgomery, 77, an actor, director, producer and presidential adviser, dies of cancer in New York. Page 5.

### TOMORROW

### Arab Banking

Fear of the effects of the petrodollar surplus on the world's economy have failed to materialize. The money is flowing smoothly, as Arab nations expand on domestic and international fronts. A special supplement on Arab banking and finance will appear tomorrow's editions.

## KOR, Key Polish Force, Disbands, Saying Role Adopted by Solidarity

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — The Committee for Social Self-Defense, the country's main dissident group that played a significant role in the founding and functioning of the Solidarity union, formally dissolved itself Monday.

The move, which had been expected, was taken on the grounds that the committee's function as a yeast for Poland's democratic revolution was over now that there is a mass movement for liberalization.

In recent months the committee, known by its acronym of KOR, has been inactive. Many of its members have joined Solidarity.

The formal disbanding was intended to dampen charges from the Polish authorities and the Soviet Union that "counterrevolutionary" groups are active in the independent union. For the powers in Moscow and Warsaw, KOR and its outspoken adherents are the "bêtes noires" of international Communism.

The announcement of the disbanding of the committee came in a stirring address to Solidarity's national congress by Edward Lipinski, the 93-year-old spiritual father of the dissident movement.

It was a moment of supreme triumph for Mr. Lipinski, an eminent economist who founded KOR in a living room crammed with antiques and high-backed chairs in his apartment in central Warsaw on Sept. 17, 1976.

A wizened figure, he moved slowly up the steps of the dais and barely reached the microphone that spoke in a booming voice. He recited from the occasion to read a last will and testament of KOR and to tell the assembled delegates about a different vision of Socialism.

"I consider myself a Socialist," he said. "I have been a Socialist since 1906. Socialism was to be the solving of the working class problems, the liberation of the working class, the creation of conditions in which every man could be fully developed.

"But the Socialism that was created was a Socialism of mismanagement and inefficiency that brought about an economic catastrophe unequalled in 200 years. It is a Socialism of prisons, censorship and police. This Socialism has



Edward Lipinski, a co-founder of the Committee for Social Self-Defense, reading a declaration dissolving the dissident organization at the Solidarity trade union's national congress.

been destroying us for 30 odd years as it has been destroying others.

"It is their Socialism that is anti-Socialist and anti-revolutionary," he declared, to thunderous applause.

KOR was founded to fight for the rights of workers imprisoned for participation in riots in Radom

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## For Salvadoran, U.S. Welcome Reflects Strain of Policy

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For an administration that made the guerrilla war in El Salvador its first, most heralded anti-Communist cause, the Reagan administration provided a decidedly low-key public reception last week for President Jose Napoleón Duarte, the Salvadoran leader.

In terms of access, the sturdy, dark-haired veteran Salvadoran politician had an open door. He saw President Reagan, Vice President Bush and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and was scheduled to have a parting visit with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

But the White House deliberately refrained from staging a warm official embrace. There were no formal dinners with toasts ringing with political enthusiasm, no official welcome on the South Lawn of the White House, no joint appearance of the two presidents for informal pictures or other ceremonies. Many other leaders have enjoyed such overtures, but the Salvadoran was left to speak for himself in his encounters with reporters.

New Budget Troubles

Officially, the explanation was that this was a private visit, not an official one, because President Reagan lacked the time for all the protocol and flourishes of a formal diplomatic call and also because Mr. Duarte himself had sought the informal approach, believing that his mission should concentrate on presenting his political case to the American people on television talk shows, at the National Press Club and in Congress.

But privately senior administration officials acknowledged a new surge of politi-

cal troubles over the budget and arms sales to Saudi Arabia.

President Reagan wanted to keep a distance from Mr. Duarte in public. The president's advisers uneasily recalled the uncomfortable echoes of Vietnam touched off last spring by the dispatch of a few military instructors to help El Salvador combat the leftist guerrillas.

Moreover, the Reagan administration has lost its early

enthusiasm for a resounding military victory over the Salva-

doran leftists. The emphasis of U.S. policy has shifted toward what Mr. Duarte calls "a political solution."

# Sadat's Troubles Are Reminiscent of Shah's

But Observers See Key Differences in Social, Religious Situation in Egypt

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The remains of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed Shah of Iran lie almost forgotten behind closed doors in the towering, Rifai Mosque near Cairo's old citadel. But the ghost of his political career has suddenly risen to haunt his host. President Anwar Sadat, who like the Shah in the last years of his reign, finds himself pitted against militant fundamentalists seeking to use the power of Islam to topple his regime.

Since the sweeping wave of arrests of Moslem extremists here this month, the comparison between Egypt and Iran has been drawn more and more frequently, here and abroad. Even the Egyptian leader has

taken to doing it, if only to defend himself against critics who are dubbing him "shah number two" and warning of another debacle for U.S. policy in the Middle East similar to the dramatic fall of the Shah in early 1979.

## Familiar Events

Mr. Sadat appears certain of his people's support and the strength of Egypt's institutions. He has been quick to reassure his foreign backers, most notably the United States, that there is no chance of another Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini taking power in his Nile Valley nation, now a cornerstone of U.S. military and political strategy in the Arab world.

"Don't fear that we shall have a Khomeini here," he told a news conference after his crackdown.

At first glance, the sights and sounds of recent events here seem disturbingly familiar: Militant sheikhs preaching against Mr. Sadat and his policies, bearded, white-robed Moslem fundamentalists marching in the streets at the head of chanting crowds, and big demonstrations on religious occasions in the main squares of Cairo.

Mr. Sadat's legions of defenders here, chief among them most Western diplomats, are quick to belittle any suggestion that there are more than superficial parallels between his and the Shah's problems. Yet others, with no axe to grind, see at least some reflections here of Iran prior to the Shah's ouster.

"There are some very alarming trends that might put Egypt in the same position," said an American

professor who asked that his name not be used. "But Egypt today, 1981, is not Iran in 1977."

Among the trends mentioned as similar to those in Iran are the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, the attempt by the opposition to parlay religious fervor into political power, the use of the mosques as a base for attacking the government, and increasing social and economic tensions within Egyptian society, stemming from a spurt of economic prosperity that has brought high inflation, an acute housing shortage, and middle-class discontent.

Cairo University professor Ali Eddin Dessouki said: "Egypt has gone through some wrenching changes in the past decade. We have gone from Nasser's Socialism to Sadat's 'open door' economic policy, from the Russians to the Americans and from the Arabs to the Israelis. It's all very confusing."

At the same time, there has been a heavy dose of Westernization, including a mass of imported consumer goods Egyptians have never seen before, an influx of tourists, drinking, prostitution, gaudy nightclubs, a conspicuous display of wealth, and a variety of U.S. television programs, including the highly popular "Dallas."

## Divergent Trends

"The Islamic resurgence is a protest against these kinds of Western manifestations," said Mr. Dessouki, who has just published a book in the United States on Islamic resurgence and the Arab world. "You have more and more Westernization and more and more Islamization."

Probably the most striking sign of this Islamization is the recent trend among women to don traditional clothes once again, including long, plain-colored robes, head scarves, gloves and full or half veils. Two years ago, few educated women in Cairo could be seen wearing traditional robes.

Another shade of Islam visible here, and of far greater concern to some Western diplomats, is the tendency of Mr. Sadat, like the Shah before him, to brook little contrary opinion, even from his closest advisers.

## Summary Firing

In the latest Cabinet shuffle, Mansour Hassan, minister for presidential affairs and information, was summarily fired. Prior to his dismissal, there were numerous reports that Mr. Hassan had counseled greater restraint in Mr. Sadat's crackdown on extremists as well as in his public dressing-down of the foreign press corps.

Yet even one of Mr. Sadat's toughest foreign critics, British journalist David Hirst, who is about to publish a book on the Saadat regime, concedes the two governments are "very different," noting in an ABC television interview, which was confiscated by the Egyptian government, that there is "no grim police system" here comparable to the Shah's hated SAVAK.

As the birthplace of the Moslem Brotherhood, Egypt has gone through several cycles of Islamic resurgence and fundamentalist opposition activity, including terrorism and assassinations, since the early 1930s. The current one is not the first challenge to the political establishment, nor the most serious from Moslem religious quarters.

Since Mr. Sadat arrived on the political scene in 1952, alongside Nasser, as leaders of the Army cabal that overthrew the monarchy here, he has had to deal with at least three serious coup attempts by Moslem fanatics, including the near assassination of Nasser in Alexandria in 1954.

## Supressing the Brotherhood

In reaction, Nasser, and later Mr. Sadat, took measures to suppress the Moslem Brotherhood and its radical offshoots, including the execution of some of their leaders.

Despite these steps, Mr. Sadat has had a reputation for greater tolerance of the brotherhood and sympathy for its cause than Nasser did, using its members at times to combat Communist and leftist opposition.

Furthermore, unlike the Shah, Mr. Sadat never turned his back on the Moslem world, the country's religious leaders, or tried to stem the tide of religiosity sweeping Egypt. Instead, he accepted the Islamic Shari'a as one, if not the sole, basis of Egyptian law and established a shura (consultative) council in keeping with Islamic traditions of government.

Also, unlike the Shah, he has generally lived a pious life. Mr. Sadat does not drink alcohol and attends the mosque regularly.

Another difference that analysts point to: There is no hierarchy of religious leadership here as there is in Iran, and no real independence of sheikhs and mosques from the Egyptian state.

Mr. Sadat, in his latest crackdown, tried to stem a growing attempt by the fundamentalists to set up an independent system of mosques and secret societies.

Diplomats said the differences centered on what territory a Palestinian state should include, with the Saudi Arabinians arguing that Jerusalem should be its capital and the French favoring a more open status for the city.

Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia appreciated France's refusal to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and Mr. Mitterrand's long-standing personal support for the Jewish state.

"Our talks have shown that this friendship, for Mr. Mitterrand, does not exclude the recognition of the rights of others," he added.

Mr. Mitterrand, who left for Paris after the news conference, is to visit Israel in January. His aides said he chose Saudi Arabia for his



The Associated Press

Denis Healey hails Labor supporters in Brighton, England, after retaining the party's deputy leadership, beating Tony Benn.

## U.K. Labor Party Presses On With a Left-Wing Program

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

BRIGHTON, England — The

Labor Party pressed ahead Monday with the adoption of a left-wing program at its annual conference despite the defeat Sunday night of the left-wing standard-bearer, Tony Benn, in the body

disputed contest for deputy leader.

The 1,300 delegates voted to outlast private schools, to pay all 16- to 19-year-olds whether they had jobs or not, to nationalize most banks and other financial institutions and to reject a mandatory policy of wage restraint such as the one implemented by the last Labor government. Some of the measures were approved by a two-thirds majority, which means, in theory at least, that they must be included in the manifesto on which Labor will run in the 1983 election.

In the corridor of the hangar-like Brighton Conference Center, meanwhile, there was widespread uncertainty as to the next step for the party. The extremely narrow margin by which Denis Healey, the moderate former chancellor of the exchequer, defeated Mr. Benn's proposed intensification rather than resolution of Labor's internal conflicts.

## More Bloodletting Seen

British political commentators said they expected the bloodletting, which has sapped the party's energy for two years, to continue unabated. Writing in the *Guardian*, Peter Jenkins said that "a result so desperately close can settle nothing much." Malcolm Rutherford of the *Financial Times* added,

"a decision on the future of the Labor Party and its place in British politics has been postponed."

The militants who supported Mr. Benn made it clear that they would bring strong pressure on the former peer to challenge Mr. Healey again next year, despite all the turmoil such a campaign would create.

"Whatever we may say, and there are clearly some who feel that for the sake of party unity the fight should end here, yesterday's

resolution of Labor's internal conflicts.

## Like many other people, he believes that Mr. Benn's abrasive personality would make such a victory impossible.

At the same time, however, there were several voices raised in calls for unity. Michael Foot, the party leader, and several of Mr. Benn's principal supporters said they would urge him not to challenge Mr. Healey again next year, on the ground that the party must devote the next two years to preparing for the electoral campaign against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"It was perfectly right for Tony Benn to have stood," said David Winnock, the member of Parliament for Walsall North, who was a leading Benn backer. "I'm very disappointed that he lost by such a tiny margin. But there should be no election next year so that Labor can concentrate its whole attention on forcing out this terrible Thatcher government."

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"We have decided to close down if work does not resume properly," Mr. Murdoch told reporters after a meeting of company directors.

Earlier, the 50-year-old executive described the situation as "a straight attempt at hijacking us."

"Times Newspapers has already suspended the 1,400 staff members at The Sunday Times but on Monday agreed to not take any decision on suspending workers back down on demands for more men and more pay.

Both The Times and its sister publication, The Sunday Times, have been shut since Sunday as a result of a dispute centering on 101 machine minders at The Sunday Times.

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On the union side, division and disarray appeared to prevail Monday, as the action by the National Graphical Association brought angry words from other unions who claimed they were not consulted.

"The NGA had acted without consideration for other unions," said Owen O'Brien, general-secretary of the assistant machine minders.

Mr. Mitterrand said he would be

confident to the Saudi leaders

France's commitment to sell the

Saudi nation \$4 billion in arms.

"France imports more than 53

percent of its crude oil needs from

Saudi Arabia, with a balance-of-

trade deficit estimated at more

than \$5 billion in the oil country's

favor, AF said.

Mr. Mitterrand said Prince

Fahd's plan, put forward in early

August, "provides a launching

base for new discussions on a

peaceful solution." He said the

plan's assertion "that the people of

the area have certain rights to

sovereignty and security" was espe-

cially important.

Recognition of Israel

The Saudi plan includes a de-

mand that Israel withdraw from all

territories it has held since the

1967 Middle East war and that the

Palestinians be granted the right to

create a state on their own terri-

torial.

Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia

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But for France and other West-

ern European countries, the plan's

interest also lies in its implicit re-

cognition that Israel, too, has a

right to security and recognized

borders.

On Saturday, a statement from a

spokesman in Damascus for the

Palestine Liberation Organization

rejected the French approach and

indicated Israel should also give up

lands taken in fighting in 1948.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Belgium Sets General Elections for Nov. 8

BRUSSELS — The outgoing Belgian government decided Monday to hold general elections on Nov. 8, the caretaker premier, Mark Eyskens, announced. For the first time in general elections, the minimum voting age will be 18.

Mr. Eyskens also announced that the parliament would meet a late time Tuesday to give the next houses the power to change the constitution. The so-called regionalization process — giving more autonomy to Belgium's two language areas — must still be completed.

The mediator appointed by King Baudouin to find out whether a new government could be formed without elections, outgoing Deputy Premier Willy Claes, on Monday concluded that this was impossible. The king accepted the conclusions of Mr. Claes and met with Mr. Eyskens, who resigned last Monday, giving approval for the elections. They would have been due in early 1983.

### U.S. Espionage Trial of Ex-Army Officer Delayed



## After Healey's Narrow Victory

The relief being displayed by moderate Britons at Denis Healey's wafer-thin victory over Tony Benn for the deputy leadership of the Labor Party owes more to sentiment than substance. Mr. Benn lost because of style rather than policy. Despite Mr. Healey's electoral triumph, Mr. Benn's policies are virtually certain to be adopted by the party's conference this week. They include unilateral disarmament, withdrawal from the Common Market and a much more interventionist role by the government in British industry. In other words, Mr. Healey's election is unlikely to stave off the party's sharp swing to the left.

A side effect of Mr. Healey's victory, however, is that it will probably slow the defection of Labor Members of Parliament to the new Social Democratic Party. It is far too soon to predict what impact that will have on the next general election, which need not be held until 1984. But one possible short-term result is that it will strengthen the more conservative elements in the Social Democratic-Liberals alliance. Should that prove true, it would make it more difficult for the traditional constituency of the left to switch its vote from Labor to the Social Democrats, even if the Labor Party has been radicalized by Mr. Benn and his left-wing colleagues. And if in the long run it is to succeed in replacing Labor as the nation's second party, the Social Democrats must capture that constituency.

Labor, itself, emerges from the election deeply riven. Ironically, Mr. Healey won under new electoral system imposed by the left, which divides the party into three blocs — the parliamentary party, the constituency parties and the unions. One apparent result of that new system is to institutionalize conflict in the party. That is particularly unfortunate at a time when Labor lacks strong leadership. Michel Foot, who in his younger days was a firebrand well-known for his acerbic eloquence, has proved a weak party leader. In fact, he apparently could not even summon the courage to choose between Mr. Healey and Mr. Benn. According to R.W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times, when the time to vote came, Mr. Foot abstained.

With the Labor Party in disarray and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party seemingly unable to get the sputtering British economy to turn over, the Social Democrats and Liberals have an unusual opportunity to shape the political discourse in Britain over the next couple of years. If they can agree on and clearly articulate an economically responsible and socially conscious middle course between the poles of Thatcherite Toryism and Bennite Labor, they have a chance of replacing Labor as one of the two major political groupings in Britain just as Labor replaced the Liberals in 1922. And if they should do that, they would become the logical political base for Laborites with leanings such as those of Mr. Healey.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Half on the Track to Namibia

Does the Reagan administration mean it? Will South Africa heed it? Can black Africa buy it? What a remarkable coup for U.S. diplomacy if the answer to all three of these questions turns out to be yes. For those are the big questions raised by the new plan to grant acceptable independence to the huge territory known as Namibia or South-West Africa. Long stalled negotiations between Namibia's white minority and the South African government must capture that constituency.

Labor, itself, emerges from the election

Despite appearances, though, the Reagan administration insists that it favors a settlement along lines defined with its partners, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. Wisely, it has stopped talking about requiring an advance pullout of Cubans from Angola. And it has somehow cajoled South Africa into accepting a new timetable provided Namibia's white minority obtains a bill of rights.

Providing such rights should not be impossible. Altered election arrangements also seem feasible. A harder task is proving to black Africa that South Africa is at last bargaining in good faith.

It should be clear in a month whether Angola can agree to anything like the revised formula. Perversely, those hopes are blotted by an administration campaign to repeal the Clark Amendment, which bars military aid to anti-Government guerrillas in Angola.

U.S. influence on South Africa may not be as great as black Africans believe. But South Africa is more likely to heed the nudges of a conservative team in Washington — if those nudges are determined. President Reagan has gone out of his way to conciliate a security obsession.

To redeem U.S. diplomacy — and principles — he needs now to deliver on Namibia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Sneering at Camp David

Israel offered a new wrinkle as its Camp David talks with Egypt on Palestinian autonomy resumed the other day. The idea is to replace the military government of the territories Israel occupied in 1967 with an Israeli civilian administration reporting to the minister of defense. The plan's author, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, evidently sees it as a sort of halfway house to Palestinian self-rule. The plan's critics see it as a front for the creeping annexation that the Begin government acknowledges is its real purpose — a wrinkle on a familiar face.

Given the success of negotiation as an instrument of peacekeeping in the Middle East in recent years, a new arrival from Mars might wonder why the resumption of this round has been greeted with such universal skepticism, apart from the somewhat forced enthusiasm of the Israeli government and some Egyptians. The explanation is, of course, that the topic now on the table, the Palestinian question, is different and harder. Deciding early — without testing it — that Camp David was a snare, the Palestinians and their friends have concentrated on destroying it and forcing its sponsor, the United States, to come up with another answer. Many people would say that by their boycott the Palestinians have destroyed at least that part of Camp David pertaining to them. But

THE WASHINGTON POST

they have quite failed to get the United States to come up with something else.

What are the chances of that? When the Reagan administration talks about the Mideast, its emphasis is on military-type security, with the Arab-Israeli dispute rating not much more than a passing glance. At the United Nations last week, the secretary of state managed to avoid mention of Camp David altogether. This troubled some Israelis, who fear the administration may be slipping away from the process that is at once Israel's only existing peace channel and its best defense against having to tackle the Palestinian question seriously ("Don't press us, we're negotiating").

But it ought to trouble Palestinians and their supporters, too. For the U.S. alternative to Camp David may not be, as they hope, a Geneva squeeze on Israel. It could turn out to be a quiet decision that the Palestinian issue is not only too hard and politically unrewarding but not all that urgent, since demonstrably the oil-Arabs' security worries are drawing them into ever greater security cooperation with Washington anyway. What the Palestinian camp might well ponder, in short, is whether it is really in its interest to sneer at Camp David.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Problems of West German Economy

Unemployment on a large scale is now becoming a permanent feature of the West German economy. The safety net of social security is coming under strain. As more people lose their jobs it becomes progressively more difficult to finance the income support measures which seemed essential to avoid social unrest in the days when full employment was taken for granted.

These pressures will grow as the unem-

ployment gets worse. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has linked the austerity budget with the need to cut public borrowing and thus reduce interest rates.

It is Japan, not West Germany, which is poised to dominate the third industrial revolution of electronics and robot-based industries. Carrying through the changes needed to catch up with the lead which the Japanese have already built will strain the West German economy to the limit.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

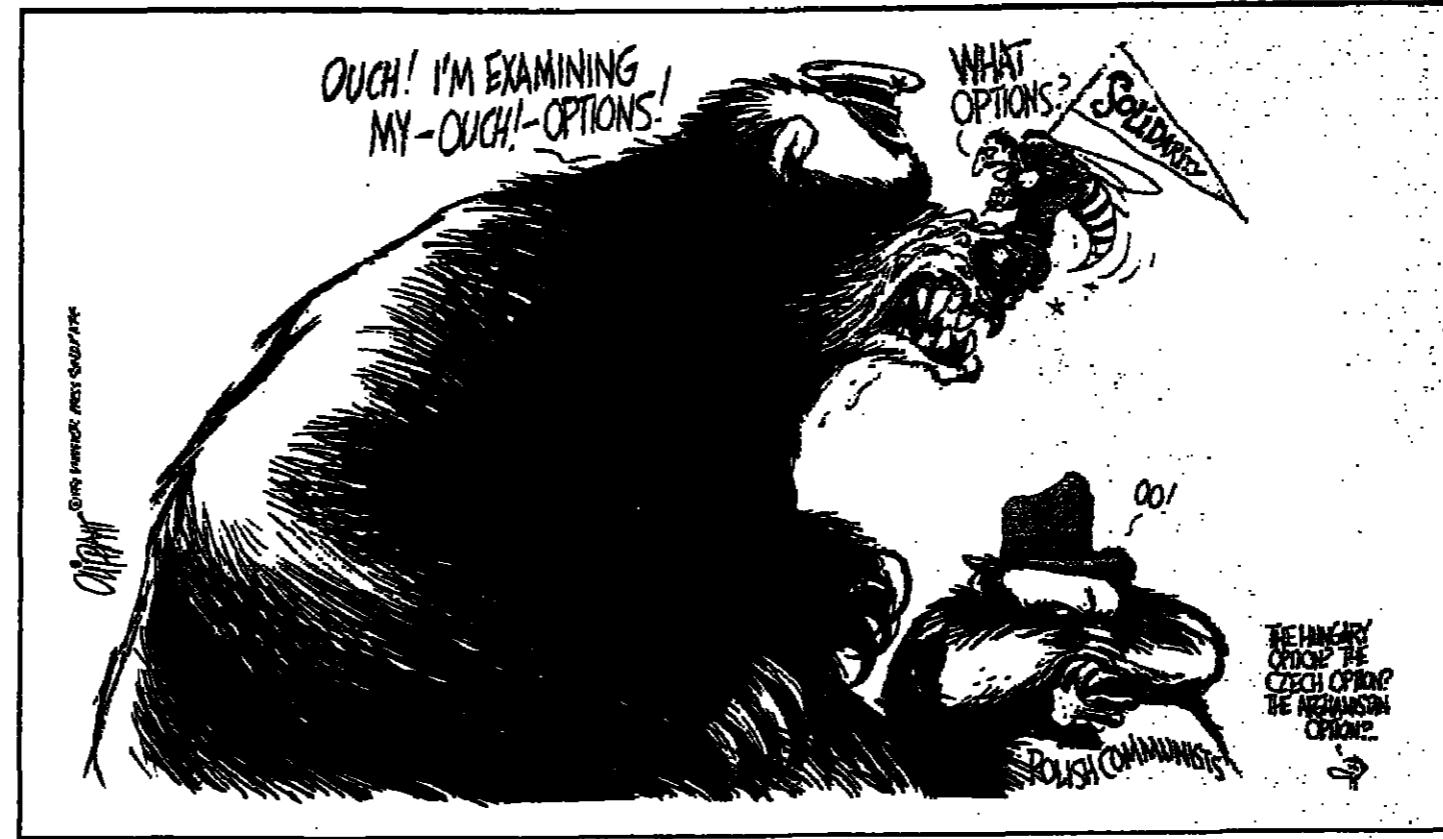
September 29, 1906

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland — At Lausanne, a meeting of 400 Russian students has been held to arraign united action with their compatriots at other Swiss universities against what they term persecution by the Swiss police. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and what measures were decided upon were not made public. Heretofore the Russian students have been given a warm welcome at the universities in Switzerland but lately, several cases of plotting and otherwise abusing the privilege of using Switzerland as a refuge have brought down upon their heads a great deal of censure. Early this year, a school for explosives was discovered by Zurich police.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1931

NANKING — Shanghai students — armed with sticks, stones, knives and other makeshift weapons, but filled with fanatic anti-Japanese zeal — continued today their attack upon the Nanking government, inciting the populace against the officials who, they maintain, are not whole-heartedly trying to repel the Japanese advance. A mob of 2,000 students yesterday launched an attack upon the Foreign Office here and nearly succeeded in killing Dr. C.T. Wang, minister of foreign affairs for the Nanking government. The attack climaxed a week of furious demands by an aroused populace, led by students, for a declaration of war on Japan.



## The AWACS Deal: A Foreign Policy Fiasco?

By Anthony Lewis

RACINE, Wis. — They used to charge the Carter administration with amateurism in the conduct of foreign affairs. That was before President Reagan and his men got into selling AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia. Now the critics must be nostalgic for the elation.

For sheer bloody incompetence there has been nothing in recent memory to equal the handling of the AWACS sale. It would be comic if the results were not likely to be so disastrous to U.S. interests.

An administration that speaks of bringing the Saudis into a "strategic consensus" in the Middle East is in the process of deeply offending them. An administration pledged to the closest friendship with Israel is embittering that relationship. An administration much praised for its savvy in dealing with Congress has fumbled crucial foreign policy questions.

The AWACS affair has been a series of self-inflicted wounds. It began without any warning to key members of Congress, without consultation, without anticipation of what the rawest amateur should have understood would be sensitivity about the sale of such a sophisticated system.

Last winter the administration decided to let the Saudis buy enhanced equipment for their F-15s. When Undersecretary of State James Buckley went up to Capitol Hill to testify about the decision, he gave not a hint that an AWACS sale was being considered. So when that news broke a while later, members of Congress felt they had been taken unfairly by surprise.

### Blundering Measures

No personal effort was made to line up support in Congress before the AWACS deal was sprung — or for months thereafter. While opponents worked hard, gathering what turned out finally to be signatures of a majority in both Houses of Congress against the deal, the administration lobbyists did nothing.

To handle this politically charged matter the president's advisers chose a man who has no clout whatever: Richard Allen. He is the assistant for national security affairs — one who, unlike his predecessors, has no regular access to the president and no effective ability to coordinate departmental policy affecting national security.

When Ed Meese was someone finally woken up and realized that the proposal was going down, heroic rescue measures were tried. But these, too, were blundering.

The idea was to get Saudi agreement to joint control of the AWACS planes into the 1990s with U.S. personnel aboard. Per-

### Skepticism

The proposal to put off painful choices until after a bipartisan study is mandatory politics (there being no moral obligation to walk off a cliff). It is also a venerable Washington tradition. It is a combination of the Scarlett O'Hara Doctrine of Government ("I'll think about it tomorrow") and the "Anne" Hypothesis ("Tomorrow is always a day away").

Third, the president reaffirmed his determination to press for reductions in a range of other entitlement programs. An understandably skeptical financial community is watching for evidence that gov-

### Getting the Message

In his letter, "Front and Center" (Letters, Sept. 17), in criticism of Professor Leckachman's "Message to Democrats" (IHT, Sept. 9), Mr. Peel, by his own example, illustrates clearly just how great is the need for the Democratic Party to get the professor's message.

Only the two major parties of the United States are further to the right than Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives. Yet Mr. Peel writes of moving to the center without comprehending, or at least conceding, to the left. He also writes with great assurance about "the mood of the American people."

In the last presidential election, scarcely half the eligible voters saw sufficient difference — for better or worse — in the three sets of conservative, no-solution policies on offer to make them both to vote. At that time the Democrats misjudged the mood by a margin great enough to have their incumbent president defeated. But the 45 percent of voters that were never cast were there to be won and a relatively few of them would have kept Jimmy Carter in office.

Mr. Peel would ridicule the professor's proposal to send a working party to France "for a bit of inspiration." The French themselves are not so self-satisfied: They are taking a good look at this country, where a centrist Socialist government has been in power for 10 years. And where, despite complete freedom to campaign, with access to television and other media, the Communist Party achieves

only a minute proportion of the vote.

Mr. Peel and his Democratic Party colleagues could do well to read the professor's message again — and again.

IAN SHARPE.

Graz, Austria.

### Letters

#### Blunder by Sadat

President Sadat committed a blunder by trying to discredit Pope Shenoudah by claiming (IHT, Sept. 10) that the pope will go down in history as the man who damaged Egypt by instigating sectarian strife between the Copts and Moslems. It seems that the president as well as many other Moslem Egyptians are unable to comprehend the strong relation that exists between the pope and his Coptic people. We, the Copts of Egypt, regard Pope Shenoudah as equivalent to St. Athanasius, the Apostle who was deposed by Emperor Constantine three times, St. Cyril of Alexandria and Cyril IV, the Reformer who was poisoned by the Turkish ruler Said Pasha in 1861.

When Nero wanted to suppress his opponents, he put Rome in flames and accused the Christians of engineering it. Similarly, when Mr. Sadat wanted to crack down on opposition in Egypt, he put the country in sectarian flames and accused Pope Shenoudah of instigating it. Mr. Sadat initiated and propagated sectarian troubles as early as 1971 when he allowed Moslem fundamentalists to get involved in politics, in order to gain popularity among the Moslem population of Egypt, especially as the president was unknown to most Egyptians when he assumed power upon Nasser's death; and to counter the Socialist ruling party of Nasser and establish his own base at home while the recently released Moslem fundamentalists and Socialists were feeding.

Unfortunately, Moslem fundamentalists gained enough power and strength, and when they displayed their muscles to Mr. Sadat, they and other opponents of Mr. Sadat were arrested. The pope and

several bishops had to be sacrificed so Mr. Sadat would appear envied in the eyes of the Moslems of Egypt.

SAMI MIKHAIL.

Athens.

### Getting the Message

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ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

Francis Peet's letter captioned

"Front and Center" on future

Democratic policy should not be

taken seriously by anyone who

calls himself a Democrat. To say

that President Reagan "got a lot

of his policies" from Roosevelt,

Kennedy, and Carter is a fantasy

neither his new Republican friends

nor his old Democratic friends will

accept.

Mr. Peet's prescription of lessening

the role of government is simple

and predictable: less government

and less waste.

Everything," said Dostoyevsky,

"seems stupid when it fails."

Mr. Reagan's program will seem stupid

if (which I do not expect) it fails.

Meanwhile, some of Mr. Stockman's critics resemble the British

cavalry officer who was said to be

so stupid even some of his fellow

officers noticed.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

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## Robert Montgomery, U.S. Actor, 77, Dies

Film Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Robert Montgomery, 77, a debonair actor in dozens of films, an aggressive president of the Screen Actors' Guild and a director and producer, died Sunday of cancer at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Montgomery, twice won Academy Award nominations for "Night Must Fall" in 1937 and for

### OBITUARIES

"Here Comes Mr. Jordan" in 1941.

He was born Henry Montgomery Jr. in Beacon, N.Y., on May 21, 1904. His parents were well-to-do and he went to private schools until he was 16. But, as he was making plans to go to Princeton, his father died, leaving only enough money to support Mr. Montgomery's mother.

Mr. Montgomery went to work cleaning locomotive engines. Later, he worked as a wiper in the engine room of an oil tanker and tried writing before turning to the stage. Broadway led to Hollywood and a supporting role as a football hero in "So This Is College" in 1930.

Typecast as an Aristocrat

He was soon playing opposite Joan Crawford, Greta Garbo, Norma Shearer, Myrna Loy, Tallulah Bankhead and Helen Hayes. He also appeared with Irene Dunne, Carole Lombard, Bette Davis, Susan Hayward and Ingrid Bergman.

Mr. Montgomery made more than 60 films, including "Untamed," "Private Lives," "Inspiration," "Yellow Jack," "Earl of Chicago," "Ever Since Eve" and "Rage in Heaven."

In the 1930s and 1940s, he was a screenplay called for a masculine

## Panel of Jews to Investigate U.S. Reaction to Holocaust

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — A commission of leading American Jews has been formed, under the chairmanship of Arthur I. Goldberg, former associate justice of the Supreme Court, to inquire formally into some painful questions left over from World War II.

"Some scholars have argued that neither American Jews nor the U.S. government reacted forcefully enough," Mr. Goldberg said. "And there are those who argue that they did all in their power. There has been no definitive study of exactly what took place."

The commission, made up of 26 prominent rabbis, jurists and political leaders, also hopes to shed light on the evolution of U.S. foreign policy. By using the Freedom of Information Act, researchers will seek access to government archives from the 1940s regarding what President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the State Department knew, how soon they knew it and what they did about it.

### Camp Survival

An initial grant of \$70,000 has been received from Jack F. Eisner, a New York businessman and himself a survivor of concentration camps. The actual research will be done over the next two years at the Jack F. Eisner Institute for Holocaust Studies, one of three institutes within the Center for Jewish Studies at City University's graduate school. Mr. Eisner helped found the institute two years ago.

The panel, known as the American Commission on the Holocaust, will seek to answer questions that have gained increasing prominence in recent years, among them these:

- When did America's Jewish leadership learn of the Nazi plan to exterminate European Jews, and when it they became alarmed about it?
- Which Jewish groups were active on the American scene, and what did they do or fail to do about the Holocaust?
- Did influential Jews attempt to influence U.S. policy, and what effect did they have?

- Could the persecution of Jews have been limited if American Jews had shown more concern for their fellow Jews in Europe and exerted their influence on Roosevelt and on Congress?
- Were Nazi offers to release hundreds of thousands of Jews merely a strategy to embarrass the Allies, or were they neglected opportunities to save lives?

Recently, such questions have been the focus of a small explosion of doctoral dissertations and such books as last year's "The Terrible Secret," by the historian Walter Laqueur, and this year's "American Jewry and the Holocaust," by the Israeli historian Yehuda Bauer.

According to the scholar who will lead the research, Seymour M. Finger of the City University's graduate school, the study's findings are "potentially embarrassing" to some American Jewish

aristocrat with a sense of humor, two names came to mind: Cary Grant and Robert Montgomery. He described some of his early Hollywood roles by saying, "The directors shoved a cocktail shaker in my hands and kept me shaking it for years."

In the mid-1930s, just when Mr. Montgomery was becoming typecast as the handsome playboy, he persuaded Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to let him play the killer in "Night Must Fall." The role won him an Oscar nomination.

While he was in Europe on business in 1940, he signed on as an ambulance driver for the American Field Service and bought two ambulances with his own money. He drove in France. When the United States entered the war, he received a Navy commission and left the Navy with the rank of commander.

It was while recuperating from attacks of tropical fever that he had contracted in the South Pacific that he started filming "They Were Expendable" in 1945. When the director, John Ford, fell ill, he paid a compliment to Mr. Montgomery by letting him finish the film as director. Mr. Ford later said he could not tell where he left off and Mr. Montgomery began.

After the war, Mr. Montgomery chose for his first full-time directing job the Raymond Chandler mystery, "The Lady in the Lake." He also starred in the film.

Mr. Montgomery became intrigued with the new medium of television in the late 1940s, and early in 1950 he put together "Robert Montgomery Presents," an award-winning dramatic series that brought to television such literary works as "The Last Tycoon" by F. Scott Fitzgerald, "The Letter" by Somerset Maugham and

"Rage in Heaven."

In the 1930s and 1940s, he was a screenplay called for a masculine

Robert Montgomery  
... in 1952 photo.

"Appointment in Samara" by John O'Hara.

Politically, Mr. Montgomery was a conservative and often helped raise funds for Republican political candidates. But he was also one of the first activist presidents of the Screen Actors Guild, serving from 1935 until 1938 and again in 1946.

When Eisenhower went to the White House in 1953, he asked Mr. Montgomery to advise him on how best to present himself on the increasingly important medium of television.

In later years, Mr. Montgomery returned to Broadway, directing Karl Malden and Paul Newman in "The Desperate Hours" in 1955, and Joseph Cotten in "Calculated Risk" in 1962. The last film he directed was "The Gallant Hours" in 1960, which starred his old friend, Jimmy Cagney.

In 1968 he wrote a book, "Letter From a Television Viewer," and assailed the three major networks for what he said was an increasing tendency to discourage quality and creativity and for assuming that most TV viewers were "simple fools."

### Mohammed Riad

**CAIRO (AP)** — Mohammed Riad, 57, a former Egyptian state minister for foreign affairs, died Sunday in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, where he had been undergoing treatment for spinal cancer. Mr. Riad spent most of his diplomatic career representing Egypt at the United Nations in New York and Geneva. He was state minister for foreign affairs from 1975 to 1978, when he became assistant secretary-general of the Arab League. In 1979, he served briefly as acting head of the Arab League following the resignation of an Egyptian diplomat, Mahmoud Riad. The two men were not related.

### Bronislaw Malinowski

**WARSAW (UPI)** — Bronislaw Malinowski, 30, who won the 3,000-meter steeplechase gold medal for Poland at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, was killed in a car collision Sunday night, the PAP news agency said.

### Harold F. Johnson

**SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y. (AP)** — Harold F. Johnson, 84, a former U.S. economic adviser and a founder of Hampshire College, died Sunday. Mr. Johnson served as the American chairman of the North African Economic Board in Algiers and chief economic adviser to the American ambassador to the free French government during World War II.

Mr. Bookbinder, a member of the President's Commission on the Holocaust — which is not connected with Mr. Goldberg's group — said last week that the question "Why wasn't more done" remained an "agonizing" one for American Jews. Mr. Bookbinder is the Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee.

Cyna M. Horowitz, the director of that committee's extensive library, added that new university centers for Jewish studies, and the increasing accessibility of archives that had previously been sealed, had lately encouraged young historians to reconsider the activities of American Jews during World War II.

The first meeting of the commission on the Holocaust convened Thursday in New York City.

groups and are likely to be controversial in any case.

All concerned agree that the subject is of more than historical interest. Questions of how to judge and act in response to accounts of anti-Jewish persecution in Argentina, Iran, the Soviet Union and elsewhere are living issues, and have become embroiled as well in debates over the Reagan administration's policies on human rights.

### Timing of Study

There are evidently several reasons, apart from Mr. Eisner's sponsorship, for embarking on the study now.

"This has been a much mooted and argued proposition," Mr. Goldberg said about American Jewish responses to the Holocaust as the first news of it began to leak out of Europe in early 1942.

He added that the study would "let the chips fall where they may."

Other reasons mentioned by participants for doing the research included a desire to illuminate recent arguments over when to use quiet diplomacy and when not, a perceived need to instruct Jews who may be faced with comparable problems, and an increasing interest in countering the "obscene doctrine" in one critic's phrase, that the Holocaust never hap-

peared.

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### New Zealand Sets Election

Reuters

**WELLINGTON, New Zealand** — New Zealand's next general elections will be Nov. 28, Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon said Monday. His National Party holds 50 seats in the single-chamber Parliament, the opposition Labor Party has 40 seats and the Social Credit Party has two.

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## Tokyo Debates U.S. Request to Transfer Arms Know-How

By Tracy Dahlby  
Washington Post Service

**TOKYO** — A Reagan administration bid to get Japan to transfer military-related technology to the United States has touched off a sharp debate in government circles here on the wisdom of selling the country's industrial secrets to its major economic rival.

In Tokyo for comprehensive talks with Japanese officials, the U.S. deputy defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, said Monday, "We intend to pursue a policy of encouraging a rational division of labor" in the military technology sphere. Discussions with the Japanese public who charge that the technology trade would

violate the principles of Japan's ban on arms exports. More important, it has struck a deep nationalistic chord among MITI bureaucrats who police the export ban and are concerned with protecting the high-grade Japanese technology that they consider central to the future of the country's formidable industrial base.

The proposal, however, has stirred a strong pacifist response from opposition politicians in the Diet (parliament) and elements in the Japanese public who charge that the technology trade would

be a reciprocal basis."

In June, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger conveyed the U.S. request for the first time during talks with the director general of the Japan Defense Agency, chief, Jiji Omura, in Washington. Earlier this month, officials from the two countries agreed in working-level talks to expand the exchange of defense technologies "on a reciprocal basis."

Japanese officials and defense analysts, however, suggested that Japan's powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry has strongly objected to the U.S. overture on the grounds that it would pull the plug on highly classified advanced electronics and laser know-how the United States is thought to want.

Tokyo's ultimate action on the request is important because it comes at a time when U.S. officials remain determined to get Japan to shoulder an increasingly greater burden for its own defense to help offset U.S. military commitments in the Pacific.

Faced with huge government deficits, Tokyo has backed away from substantially boosting its arms spending, citing the scarcity of public funds and the lack of a popular mandate for an expanded military role.

In later years, Mr. Montgomery returned to Broadway, directing Karl Malden and Paul Newman in "The Desperate Hours" in 1955, and Joseph Cotten in "Calculated Risk" in 1962. The last film he directed was "The Gallant Hours" in 1960, which starred his old friend, Jimmy Cagney.

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QUALIFICATIONS: • Marketing or engineering degree. • Age over 35. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE: • Marketing of construction related materials, equipment or services. • Alternatively - field construction experience of project manager level. PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS: • Outgoing, people oriented personality. • Good at report writing, able to present work generally. • Willing to travel by plane or car frequently (within the Kingdom).

JOB REQUIREMENTS: • Meeting people of different levels and of varying backgrounds with major clients and consultants and contracting companies. • Generating reports. • Collecting information from publications and collecting, analysing and evaluating the information.

WORK STATION: • Jeddah, Ryad or Al Khobar.

## 2 - BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTATIVE

QUALIFICATIONS: • Marketing or engineering degree. • Alternatively 10 years experience out of which 5 years in selling construction materials, equipment or services. • Age over 35.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE: Minimum 5 years with a construction company or a sales organization.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS: • Outgoing, people oriented personality. • Good at paper work. • Carrying a valid driving license.

JOB REQUIREMENTS: • Working on projects with clients, consultants and contracting companies and preparing visits. • Collecting information from publications and preparing the necessary formats for presentation to his supervisor.

WORK STATION: • Jeddah, Ryad or Al Khobar.

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• BEIRUT : Mr. Awad. TEL: 322402

• ATHENS : Mr. Mavly. TEL: 2235613

• RIYADH : Mr. Khoury. TEL: 4650311

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## Quintessentially British

Howard's biography reads like an index of quintessentially British privileges and honors. He is, however, conscious of having been brought up in a society which is not going to last my time. He does not delude himself that Britain will become great and magnificent again, nor does he believe that his country will decline into a kind of chaotic nothingness.

I do not think either of these will happen. But what one can see as an historian is that Britain is at the end of an historical run which reached its apogee in the middle of the 19th century. If one is simply thinking of the projection from the past, then the outlook is pretty grim. But we obviously are changing into a very different kind of society and it will take us some time to be conscious of what our new role is.

When he speaks of this painful transition, Howard once again identifies with the days of yore. He bristles at the idea that someone like him, steeped in British tradition, might serve as a model.

"I certainly don't see myself as being an acceptable model for people younger than I am, because I so evidently in my manner of speech, my accent, all the rest, belong to a class which is no longer acceptable and credible as a ruling élite. But there is nobody else who is either."

Politically, Howard has by his own definition moved from center-left to center-right.

"One does, alas, get more conservative as one gets older. But I haven't swung all that far. I was an Attlee [Clement Attlee, Labor Party leader who became prime minister in 1945] socialist in the 1940s, and am now a Tory wet. I would again like to feel that the world has changed around me, but I don't think this is so. One does become more conscious of the fragility and the necessity of preserving the social value. One becomes more skeptical about the possibilities of fundamental changes in society or in human nature, and I am afraid that this sort of hardening of the arteries is something which is occurring to me."

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## Yamani Predicts Real-Value Drop in Oil Prices in 1981-82

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, predicted Monday that oil prices will decline in real value over the next 18 months.

His remarks to an international business conference were the bluntest public statement so far of Saudi Arabia's concern to ensure that oil remains competitive in price with other fuels and to forestall a broad switch away from oil by industrial countries.

Reaffirming Saudi determination to maintain a price freeze, Sheikh Yamani said nominal increases might not resume until 1983. As long as oil prices stay frozen, inflation erodes the value of sales in real terms by about 10 percent annually.

"After 1986, we think that demand will come back to what it has been, and oil prices thereafter can be maintained in real terms," he said. But he added that structural changes in the industrial countries — caused by recession, fuel switching and energy eco-

nomics — have obliged OPEC to "put in the deep freeze" its so-called long-term strategy for steady increments in oil prices.

Stagnation in OPEC oil sales is already eliminating these exporting countries' financial surpluses, which until recently ran to many billions of dollars a year.

Sheikh Yamani said OPEC's collective financial surplus, if current trends continue, could disappear by the end of 1982. Saudi Arabia, however, will retain a financial surplus because of its increasingly dominant position as the leading OPEC producer.

Other OPEC members may agree to Saudi insistence on a single oil price — near Saudi Arabia's \$32-a-barrel, the lowest rate charged in OPEC — before a regular OPEC meeting scheduled in December. Sheikh Yamani suggested, "I say I hope, not that I expect."

He added that Saudi Arabia "will not accept what it has twice rejected" in the form of price increases to obtain unity.

Other conference sources said that only Venezuela continues to hold out against the

Saudi position on a need to reunify OPEC prices at the lower end of the spectrum.

The conference, which is sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily, a U.S. Trade paper, groups more than 400 Western, Arab and Japanese business leaders and analysts.

Sheikh Yamani, in a speech followed by questions, explained Saudi Arabia's interpretation of oil-market trends that have made his government refuse to compromise with OPEC price hawks.

While expecting oil to remain the main source of energy for the next two decades, he said that coal has become more competitive in price with oil. This trend, combined with international recession and industrial countries' investments in conservation, has cut demand for OPEC oil.

"If oil prices are kept [frozen] until the end of 1983 and then only increased nominally until 1986, then oil demand will increase despite the Western investments in conservation and substitute fuels," he said.

A disguised price cut due to inflation

would also help world economic recovery, which in turn would spur development in the oil countries, he said.

The debate in OPEC has pitted Saudi Arabia, which has oil to sell well into the next century, against countries such as Libya and Algeria, which want to maximize short-term profits of their limited remaining reserves, and Iraq and Venezuela, which have political objections to accepting the freeze the Saudis propose.

The price hawks have accused Saudi Arabia of engineering an oil glut to keep prices down, but Sheikh Yamani indicated that OPEC leaders now recognize that more price rises soon would be counterproductive by harming the long-term outlook for oil.

Stressing that Saudi Arabia's oil policy has economic and not political motives, Sheikh Yamani declined to link Saudi oil supplies to U.S. political policies. A U.S. refusal to sell AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia would not affect oil prices, he said. "It would have a bitter psychological effect, but the oil price will continue as planned."



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

## U.S. Trade Deficit Widened in August

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$5.6 billion in August, the largest deficit since February of last year, the government reported Monday.

The merchandise trade deficit in July was \$1.46 billion. The year's largest monthly red-link figure before Monday's report was that of \$5.4 billion in January.

The Commerce Department said that U.S. merchandise trade exports totaled \$19 billion, down 1.1 percent from July. Imports totaled \$24.7 billion, up 19 percent from the previous month.

The monthly balance of trade figures have been in deficit since the end of 1975.

During the first eight months of 1981 the deficit has accumulated to \$26.1 billion with both exports and imports running about 7 percent ahead of the same period of 1980.

### Oil Imports

Commerce Department economists predict this year's deficit will top last year's \$36.4 billion deficit by several billion dollars.

The volume of oil imports during August rose 22 percent while their value rose 22 percent. However, despite the August oil import surge, department analysis said average oil imports for the third quarter have declined to 5.7 million barrels a day from the 6.1-million-barrel-a-day average during the second quarter.

The average price for a barrel of imported oil during August was \$34.55, down from July's price of \$35.36. Currently on the world oil market the per-barrel price has been holding steady at \$34.13 for the latest three reporting weeks.

In London, the dollar had slipped back in nervous afternoon trading to finish below its opening but well above Friday's close, dealers said. The dollar eased later as Eurodollar deposit rates lost some of their early gains and after Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust cut its prime rate.

The dollar closed at 2,340 DM, after opening at 2,350 and closing Friday at 2,320. Sterling closed at \$1.7798, above its opening \$1.7705 but below Friday's close of 1.7865.

Gold closed in London at \$422 an ounce, steady on the afternoon fix of \$421.50 but down nearly \$30 from Friday's close.

The underlying strength of the dollar, the prospect of U.S. interest rates staying at current levels, and the turnout in world financial markets were behind the decline, dealers said.

The cut in the prime rate may have helped to steady the market at the lower levels, but it did not greatly alter basic sentiment, dealers said.

The deficit in merchandise trade with Japan, representing mostly auto imports, widened to \$2.27 billion in August. Imports from Japan were up 15.7 percent in value despite cutbacks in the number of autos from several major manufacturers under trade restraints agreed to by Japan.

The trade in manufactured goods turned from a surplus of \$1.2 billion in July to a deficit of \$1.2 billion in August.

## Prime Cut To 19% by Major Bank

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., the 7th-largest U.S. bank, Monday lowered its prime lending rate to 19 percent, the lowest it has stood at any major U.S. bank since early May.

Donald Miller, chairman of the Chicago-based bank, said the reduction was made despite continued volatility in the markets. Last week, Continental Illinois and other major banks cut their prime downward to 19.4 percent from 20 percent, reflecting their lower costs of obtaining funds.

### Stockman Forecasts

Meanwhile, in Washington, Budget Director David Stockman said that interest rates should come down if Congress approves the additional budget cuts proposed by President Reagan.

"If we get the deficit moving down towards our target this year, if Congress reacts favorably next January to additional budget reductions that we will propose in the fiscal year 1983 budget, I can't see any reason for interest rates to stay high," he said in a televised interview.

## COMPANY REPORT

Revenue: Profits in Millions.  
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

### Australia

Dunlop Olympic  
Year June 30 1981  
Revenue ..... 1,110 724.22  
Profits ..... 39.42 21.44  
Per Share ..... 0.202 0.165

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## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 28, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

S	Currency	Per	S	Currency	Per	S	Currency	Per	
Amsterdam	5	4.64	111.36	5	45.53	8.229	5	1.422	25.50
Brussels (d)	30	48.09	13.45	30	41.73	1.97 x	5	6.73	27.00
London (d)	23.15	4.18	4.16	5.93	2.1130	4.25	3.2665	13.014	
London (s)	1.799	4.18	5.93	2.1130	4.25	2.1130	5.93	1.795	14.225
Milan	1,188.05	2,103.30	565.90	21.28	—	43.83	30.945	59.59	1.034
New York	5.265	9.79	0.4284	0.794	0.662	0.6535	0.5074	0.1342	1.25
Paris	5.265	9.79	0.4284	0.794	0.662	0.6535	0.5074	0.1342	1.25
Zurich	1,981.3	3,237	84.9723	35.33	0.1446	7.42	5.185	26.95	26.95
ECU	1,023.3	0.944	2.799	5.9718	1.25342	2.7607	40.56%	2.0995	7.722

### Dollar Values

S	Currency	Per	S	Currency	Per
1.127	Australia \$	0.827	0.071	Israel shekel	0.075
0.0408	Austria schilling	1.63	0.043	Japanese yen	22.15
0.0228	Belgium franc	4.15	3.222	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2829
0.0201	Canada \$	1.202	0.29	Malay. ringgit	2.000
0.1362	Denmark krone	7.377	0.1672	Norw. krone	5.978
0.0173	Finland markka	0.702	0.1773	Portug. escudo	0.0477
0.1173	French franc	50.65	0.0152	P. Arab. dinar	22.05
0.1422	Irish £	1.6457	1.7389	Swed. krone	3.4195
1.0485	Irish £	1.6457	1.7389	U.S. dollar	1.67

(\$1 sterling = 1.125; 1 pound = 0.827)

(a) Commercial trade. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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September 10, 1981

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(Kabushiki Kaisha Tsumura Juntendo)

U.S. \$30,000,000

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DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Samuel Montagu







## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

## Chicago Futures

Sept. 28, 1981

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
<b>WHEAT</b>					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Dec	4.25	4.27	4.17	4.29	+0.02
Mar	4.45	4.52	4.43	4.51	+0.01
May	4.51	4.57	4.49	4.56	+0.01
Jul	4.46	4.53	4.47	4.51	+0.01
Sep	4.55	4.59	4.55	4.58	+0.01
Dec	4.71	4.78	4.71	4.78	+0.01
Prev. sales 15,567.					
Prev day's open Int 44,154, up 265.					
<b>CORN</b>					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Dec	2.85	2.88	2.83	2.85	+0.01
Mar	3.01	3.06	2.98	3.02	+0.01
May	3.10	3.17	3.08	3.14	+0.01
Jul	3.01	3.08	3.01	3.04	+0.01
Sep	3.11	3.17	3.11	3.14	+0.01
Dec	3.23	3.30	3.23	3.27	+0.01
Prev. sales 31,922.					
Prev day's open Int 125,610, off 127.					
<b>SOYBEANS</b>					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Nov	6.29	6.49	6.24	6.47	+0.02
Jan	6.39	6.56	6.32	6.51	+0.01
Mar	6.45	6.64	6.38	6.59	+0.01
May	6.56	6.74	6.50	6.71	+0.01
Jul	6.56	6.74	6.50	6.71	+0.01
Sep	6.75	6.93	6.71	6.84	+0.01
Dec	6.89	7.07	6.80	7.01	+0.01
Prev. sales 23,371.					
Prev day's open Int 67,900, up 2,221.					
<b>SOYBEAN INSUL</b>					
100 lbs.; dollars per lbs.					
Oct	178.50	181.90	178.50	181.30	-0.40
Dec	180.00	182.00	180.70	182.00	-0.50
Jan	180.50	182.30	180.50	182.50	-0.30
Mar	180.50	182.50	180.50	182.50	-0.50
May	180.50	182.50	180.50	182.50	-0.50
Jul	180.50	182.50	180.50	182.50	-0.50
Sep	181.00	183.50	181.00	183.50	-0.50
Dec	181.00	183.50	181.00	183.50	-0.50
Prev. sales 15,801.					
Prev day's open Int 48,697, up 27.					
<b>SOYBEAN OIL</b>					
500 lbs. minimum; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Oct	20.05	20.16	19.87	19.96	-0.14
Dec	20.25	20.59	20.27	20.52	-0.14
Jan	21.23	21.48	21.15	21.35	-0.18
Mar	22.10	22.35	21.98	22.25	-0.18
May	22.52	22.73	22.52	22.58	-0.14
Jul	22.52	22.73	22.52	22.58	-0.14
Sep	22.25	22.50	22.25	22.35	-0.10
Dec	22.44	22.64	22.35	22.35	-0.10
Prev. sales 10,088.					
Prev day's open Int 50,434, off 1,370.					
<b>CATS</b>					
5,000 lbs.; cents per lbs.					
Oct	64.70	65.57	64.55	65.32	+0.02
Dec	65.75	66.50	65.50	66.25	+0.02
Jan	66.25	67.00	66.25	66.75	+0.02
Mar	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.02
May	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.02
Jul	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.02
Sep	67.00	67.75	66.75	67.50	+0.02
Dec	67.00	67.75	66.75	67.50	+0.02
Prev. sales 5,146.					
Prev day's open Int 5,560, up 103.					
<b>CATTLE</b>					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lbs.					
Oct	64.70	65.57	64.55	65.32	+0.02
Dec	65.75	66.50	65.50	66.25	+0.02
Jan	66.25	67.00	66.25	66.75	+0.02
Mar	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.02
May	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.02
Jul	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.02
Sep	67.00	67.75	66.75	67.50	+0.02
Dec	67.00	67.75	66.75	67.50	+0.02
Prev. sales 25,182.					
Prev day's open Int 5,316, off 47,936.					
<b>FEEDER CATTLE</b>					
4,000 lbs.; cents per lbs.					
Oct	64.50	65.25	64.25	65.00	-0.20
Dec	65.00	65.75	64.50	65.50	+0.05
Jan	65.50	66.25	65.25	66.00	+0.05
Mar	66.00	66.75	65.75	66.50	+0.05
May	66.00	66.75	65.75	66.50	+0.05
Jul	66.00	66.75	65.75	66.50	+0.05
Sep	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.05
Dec	66.50	67.25	66.25	67.00	+0.05
Prev. sales 4,229.					
Prev day's open Int 12,880, off 124.					
<b>HOGS</b>					
500 lbs.; cents per lbs.					
Oct	48.00	48.50	47.35	48.12	-0.13
Dec	49.70	50.55	49.30	50.20	-0.50
Jan	49.90	50.45	49.85	50.35	-0.50
Mar	50.50	51.00	50.50	51.00	-0.50
May	50.50	51.00	50.50	51.00	-0.50
Jul	50.50	51.00	50.50	51.00	-0.50
Sep	50.75	51.25	50.75	51.25	-0.50
Dec	50.75	51.25	50.75	51.25	-0.50
Prev. sales 4,322.					
Prev day's open Int 11,576, off 799.					
<b>GERMAN MARK</b>					
5 per mark; 1 point equals 50.0000					
Dec	4.005	4.040	4.03	4.038	+0.01
Mar	4.059	4.092	4.054	4.076	+0.01
Jun	4.074	4.104	4.06	4.088	+0.01
Sep	4.093	4.123	4.083	4.103	+0.01
Dec	4.112	4.142	4.103	4.123	+0.01
Prev. sales 4,328.					
Prev day's open Int 11,576, off 799.					
<b>JAPANESE YEN</b>					
5 per yen; 1 point equals 50.0000					
Dec	50.479	50.498	50.467	50.483	-0.01
Mar	50.549	50.568	50.516	50.548	-0.01
Jun	50.649	50.668	50.596	50.648	-0.01
Sep	50.729	50.748	50.646	50.748	-0.01
Dec	50.798	50.817	50.729	50.817	-0.01
Prev. sales 4,602.					
Prev day's open Int 8,063, off 1,314.					
<b>SWISS FRANC</b>					
5 per franc; 1 point equals 50.0000					
Dec	50.72	51.45	50.65	51.29	+0.34
Mar	51.59	52.09	51.50	51.92	+0.33
Jun	52.10	52.50	52.10	52.52	+0.40
Sep	52.70	53.10	52.70	53.10	+0.40
Dec	53.10	53.50	53.10	53.50	+0.40
Prev. sales 7,729.					
Prev day's open Int 10,767, off 282.					

## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Actives

Sept. 28, 1981

Sett. Close Chg.

Exxon's 812.50 844.65 20.15

IBM 108.50 102.00 5.50

AT&T 327.71 311.18 314.61

Standard & Poors 11 10.45

Conoco 221.00 311 31

Texaco 224.00 312.00 20.00

Prudential 13.50 12.31 1.27

Philip Morris 13.50 12.31 1.27

Standard Oil's 13.50 12.31 1.27

Johns-Manville 13.50 12.31 1.27

Citicorp 361.00 351 35

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*Monday's  
New Highs and Lows*

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# Morton's Passes Lead Broncos to Rout of Chargers

The Associated Press

DENVER — Craig Morton threw four touchdown passes Sunday as the Denver Broncos raced to a 35-0 lead and then coasted to a 42-24 victory over the unbeaten San Diego Chargers in a National Football League game.

Morton completed 17 of 18 pass attempts for 308 yards as the Broncos put up 453 yards in total offense. San Diego's league-leading defense, guided by quarterback Dan Fouts, gave up 349 yards, but Denver's defense sacked Fouts five times and intercepted three of his passes.

"This is one of the best games I've ever played," said Morton, 38. "We had a couple of long drives, and we were lucky enough to get a couple of breaks. You have to be happy any time you score 42 points on San Diego."

Morton threw 13 touchdown passes of 93 and 21 yards to wide receiver Steve Watson, a 19-yarder to tight end Riley Odoms and a 2-yarder to reserve tight end Jim Wright. When Morton left the game with an ESI in the third quarter, the Broncos had a 35-0 lead.

Fouts then came alive, throwing two touchdown passes to John Cappelletti and scoring another touchdown himself.

Cowboys 18, Giants 10

In Irving, Texas, the New York Giants held the vaunted Dallas ground game in check, but Danny White's passing was enough to

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Eastern Division					Western Division				
Atlanta	4	0	5	0	PF	PA	PD	1,200	
Baltimore	2	2	0	10	50	50	50	500	
NY. Jets	1	3	0	7	117	117	117	500	
Baltimore	1	1	0	7	122	122	122	500	
New England	0	4	0	7	104	104	104	500	
Central Division	3	1	0	102	95	95	95	500	
Philadelphia	2	2	0	108	98	98	98	500	
Cleveland	2	2	0	108	95	95	95	500	
Houston	2	2	0	65	75	75	75	500	
San Diego	3	1	0	135	116	116	116	500	
Kansas City	1	3	0	107	107	107	107	500	
Denver	2	2	0	107	107	107	107	500	
Oakland	2	2	0	65	45	45	45	500	
Seattle	1	3	0	55	77	77	77	500	
Western Division	2	2	0	107	107	107	107	500	
Dallas	4	0	0	100	55	55	55	1,000	
Philadelphia	4	0	0	95	40	40	40	1,000	
NY. Giants	2	2	0	97	55	55	55	1,000	
St. Louis	1	3	0	107	107	107	107	1,000	
Washington	0	4	0	74	74	74	74	1,000	
Central Division	2	2	0	87	71	71	71	1,000	
Minnesota	2	2	0	79	94	94	94	1,000	
Tampa Bay	1	3	0	65	45	45	45	1,000	
Chicago	1	2	0	55	45	45	45	1,000	
Green Bay	1	3	0	45	103	103	103	1,000	
Arizona	2	2	0	82	62	62	62	1,000	
San Francisco	2	2	0	82	82	82	82	1,000	
Los Angeles	1	2	0	73	33	33	33	1,000	
New Orleans	1	3	0	44	85	85	85	1,000	
Los Angeles of Chicago									
AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Eastern Division	4	0	0	100	55	55	55	1,000	
Philadelphia	4	0	0	95	40	40	40	1,000	
NY. Giants	2	2	0	97	55	55	55	1,000	
St. Louis	1	3	0	107	107	107	107	1,000	
Washington	0	4	0	74	74	74	74	1,000	
Central Division	2	2	0	87	71	71	71	1,000	
Minnesota	2	2	0	79	94	94	94	1,000	
Tampa Bay	1	3	0	65	45	45	45	1,000	
Chicago	1	2	0	55	45	45	45	1,000	
Green Bay	1	3	0	45	103	103	103	1,000	
Arizona	2	2	0	82	62	62	62	1,000	
San Francisco	2	2	0	82	82	82	82	1,000	
Los Angeles	1	2	0	73	33	33	33	1,000	
New Orleans	1	3	0	44	85	85	85	1,000	
Los Angeles of Chicago									



United Press International  
Sebastian Coe of Britain  
addressing the Olympic  
Congress delegates on Monday.

## Olympic Congress Backs Drug Fight

The Associated Press

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany — Olympic athletes, with Sebastian Coe as their chief spokesman, won a pledge Monday that control of drugs will be tightened up and penalties increased.

The pledge was included in the final declaration of the 11th Olympic Congress. It is expected to be confirmed at its session later this week.

Athletes took part in the discussions for the first time. The 30 athletes invited elected Coe as their chairman, and he was the last of the 135 speakers to address the congress, which brings together the IOC, the 149 recognized national Olympic committees and the 26 Olympic sports federations.

The British track star, the 1,500-meter gold medalist in Moscow last year, put the doping problem at the head of the list of points the athletes wanted to put forward.

"We call for a life ban on offending athletes," Coe said. "We call for a life ban on coaches and the so-called doctors who administer this evil."

This was included in the final declaration, read out later by Monique Berthier, director of the IOC. It was approved by acclamation.

Other points in the declaration were:

• The Olympic program must reflect more closely the modern tendencies of sport.

• Open or professional sport has no place in the Olympic Games.

• Olympic ceremonies, including the use of national flags and anthems, should be maintained.

• The Games should continue to be able to be held anywhere in the world.

## Results, Standings

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX

1. Jacques Laffite, France, Talbot-Ligier, 63 laps.

2. John Watson, Britain, McLaren, 42.

3. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, Ferrari, 43.

4. Bruno Giacomelli, Italy, Alfa-Romeo, 42.

5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 42.

6. Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 41.

7. Derek Daly, Ireland, March, 41.

8. Mario Andretti, U.S., Alfa-Romeo, 42.

9. Derek Daly, Ireland, March, 41.

10. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Williams, 41.

11. Mario Andretti, U.S., Alfa-Romeo, 41.

12. Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 41.

13. John Watson, Britain, McLaren, 41.

14. Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 41.

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